

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1820.

No. 39.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued, at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

THE Election for choosing fifteen Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, will be held in the several counties of this state, on the second Thursday of November next, agreeably to the provisions of the act of assembly of 1815.

The following is the republican ticket for electors, proposed by a caucus at the last general assembly, with the exception of Thomas Kenan, who is recommended by the corresponding committee, in the place of Joseph T. Rhodes, now deceased, viz:

Robert Love, of Haywood.

Jesse Franklin, of Surry.

Michael McLeary, of Mecklenburg.

Francis Locke, of Rowan.

Abraham Philips, of Rockingham.

Alexander Gray, of Randolph.

Benj. E. Covington, of Richmond.

James Mebane, of Orange.

Kimbrough Jones, of Wake.

John Hall, of Warren.

George Outlaw, of Bertie.

Charles E. Johnson, of Chowan.

Lewis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe.

Henry J. G. Rafin, of Greene.

Thomas Kenan, of Duplin.

Thomas Ruffin,

John A. Ramsey,

Willis Alston,

Arch. A. M. Will,

Henry Potter,

Corresponding Committee.

October 9.

State of North Carolina.
ORANGE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1820.

William Armstrong and Polly his wife, James Bryan and Catherine his wife, John Dickey and Sally his wife, Victor Rountree, Jane Robinson, Alexander Robinson, and Elizabeth Robinson, vs. William Robinson and Michael Robinson.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Michael Robinson resides without the limits of the state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks successively, that the said Michael Robinson make his personal appearance at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in March next, and answer the petition of the petitioners, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

A. B. Bruce, c. s. c.

Hillsborough, October 9, 1820. 38-39

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.
Court of Equity, September Term, 1820.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable Court of Equity for Orange county, will be exposed to public sale at the market house in Hillsborough, on the 28th day of November next, one seventh part of

Three Lots of Land,

on the waters of Eno river, adjoining the lands of William Cain and others, being part of the lands of the late John Cain, deceased, and allotted to the children of John Woods, in the partition and division of said Cain's estate, it being the undivided share of Betty Woods, one of the children of the said John Woods, in the said three lots of land. A credit of six months will be given for one sixth part of the purchase money, twelve months credit for another sixth part, and two years for the remaining fourth sixth parts, the purchase money to bear interest: Bonds with approved security will be required, and deeds will be executed to the purchaser by the clerk and master of this court.

James Webb, c. m. e.

Hillsborough, Oct. 9. 38-39

NOTICE.

BROKE from the stable of the subscriber, on Sunday morning last, a DARK BAY HORSE, about five feet high, has on his left side a knot, about the size of a luscious nut, which appears to have arisen from working him in bad traces; has also a nicked tail, which he carries pretty high. A generous reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber, about ten miles west from Hillsborough, on the road leading from Hillsborough to Trullinger's bridge, or give information where he may be found.

P. P. Ashe.

October 21. 37-38

L. G. WATSON,

OF GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

will keep constantly on hand a quantity of
**Cold and Warm-Pressed
CASTOR OIL,**

sufficient for the supply of medical gentlemen in this section of the state.

Price per bottle for the Cold-Pressed one dollar twenty-five cents, Warm-Pressed one dollar.

Those wishing to purchase can easily be supplied by the stage.

November 1. 38-39

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday, the 11th of November next, at Chapel Hill, the House and Lot late the property of James Ward of that place. The house is neat, with several out houses, and an excellent well. A part of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale.

Mark M. Henderson.

October 24. 37-

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN

For Clean Old BRASS.
R. Huntington.

October 18. 36-

NOTICE.

THE firm of D. B. ALSBROOK & Co. having for some time been dissolved, those indebted by note or account, will do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as no longer indulgence can be given.

David B. Alsbrook.

Hillsborough, October 10. 35-

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an election will be held on Thursday the 9th day of November next, at the court-house in Hillsborough, and the several places for holding elections in Orange county, for the purpose of choosing Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the four years ensuing the fourth of March next. All those having the right of suffrage are requested to attend.

Thomas Clancy, Sheriff.

Hillsborough, October 9. 35-

FRANKLIN
HAT MANUFACTORY.

No. 1224

Market Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers having brought to perfection their newly discovered economical HATS, which they can afford at three dollars and fifty cents, now offer them to the public to test their improvement.

Being conscious that they have arrived to that degree in the art of Hat Making during which is the true Franklin Economical style, are willing to hazard their future prosperity, by the sample now offered to the public.

One trial of the \$3.50 Hats will doubtless establish the fact in the minds of the citizens of Philadelphia, that they stand unrivalled for cheapness, durability, and beauty, and are justly entitled to the favorable appellation of Franklin, to whose genius and invention we owe so much.

They also offer to the public, their Super-fine Water Proof Beavers, of the best quality, and newest fashion, and not subject to fade and become lousy, as Water Proofs generally are. Also, a general assortment of Dress Beavers, Castors, Borsas, youths' and children's Hats, children's fancy Hats and Jockies, ladies' Beavers, trimmed or untrimmed.

Hatters supplied with finished or unfinished Hats.

Bespoke hats made agreeable to directions and at the shortest notice.

Hats of every description, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

All orders thankfully received, and attended to with dispatch.

CAUTION. No hats are the genuine patent Franklin hats but those manufactured and sold by us and our agents, and have our stamp in them. Those who wish to purchase, cannot be too particular.

Rankin & Fowle.

Philadelphia, September, 1820. 35-36

25 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 24th instant, living in Guilford county, N. C. a black Horse, about fifteen and a half hands high, rising seven years old, marked with a small star on his forehead, large mane on both sides of his neck; one hind foot white, not recollected which; trots and paces. I have every reason to believe the horse was stolen, and will give the above reward for the apprehension of the thief, or a generous reward will be given for any information of the horse so that I get him.

John Smith.

Guilford, N. C. Sept. 28. 34-35

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of JOHN R. CUMMING & Co. having been dissolved, all persons are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts with George W. Bruce, who is hereby fully authorized to settle the same and grant discharges accordingly.

John R. Cumming & Co.

Hillsborough, Sept. 18. 33-34

WANTED,

An Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Apply at this office.

NOTICE.

AT August term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, administration of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of THEOPHILUS THOMPSON, deceased, was granted to the subscriber, who then qualified according to law. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this advertisement will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

Thos. N. S. Hargis, Admr.

Sept. 27. 34-

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Captain John T. Ray, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the same to present them well authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

JOHN McCauley, Admr.

Sept. 16, 1820. 33-34

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

June 7. 18-19

THE subscribers have for sale at their shop in Hillsborough,

A number of Waggon, both large and small, which they will dispose of cheap for cash, or on a short credit.

Young & Turner.

The editors of the Raleigh Minerva, Star and Register, and the Milton Intelligencer, will be pleased to insert the above for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

Y. & T. Sept. 20. 35-

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

I AM desirous of removing to the western country, and wish to sell the land where I now live, viz.

Two Hundred Acres,

the soil equal to any in this section of the country, adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain; on which is a comfortable dwelling house, with useful out-houses. I will sell at a fair price, and make the payments as accommodating as possible to the purchaser. Those who wish to purchase a good bargain would do well to come and view the premises, ten miles north-east of Hillsborough.

James Robinson.

Sept. 18. 33-34

FOR SALE,

A handsome mahogany

Secretary,

Apply at this Office.

Hillsborough, Sept. 6. 31-

FOR SALE

A handsome situation adjoining the town of Hillsborough;

ON which is a good two story dwelling house; also a good kitchen, smoke house, dairy, and stable. The buildings are all new. For terms inquire of

The Printer.

A first-rate work Horse may

be had on good terms.

Inquire as above.

Sept. 11. 32-33

BLANKS

of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

Among which are,

Justices' Warrants,	Bail Bonds,
Executions,	Appeal bonds,
Ca. Sa.	Recognizance,
Bail Warrants,	Guardian's bonds,
Attachments,	Constable's bonds,
Writs, superior and county court,	Witness' tickets, superior and county court,
Executions, do.	Jury's tickets, do.
Subpoenas, do.	Indictments,
Sheriff's Deeds,	Commissions,
Prosecution Bonds,	Executions for militia fines, &c. &c.
Marriage bonds and licences,	

Valuable Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land, lying immediately on Tar river, adjoining the town of Louisburg (Franklin court house), containing

One Hundred and Eighty Acres;

which land is of a superior quality, independent of its connection with said town, and may be seen by applying to Mr. Daniel Shines, who resides on it. The payment would be made easy to the purchaser, and terms known, by addressing a letter to the subscriber, directed to Cochran's Store post office, Person county, which will be attended to.

Nathaniel Norfleet.

Person County, Aug. 33. 36-37

From the National Advocate.

TAXATION.

After all the experiments which congress may make with new loans and the tariff, a permanent system of taxation, light, but equalized, will have to be adopted; and there is sufficient patriotism in the people, not only to yield cheerfully to this tax, but to urge its adoption, as the surest mode of liquidating the national expenditures, and preserving liberty and peace. What article or articles will be taxed, we cannot say, but we have no doubt they will be articles of luxury; and several millions can be annually raised in a manner the most correct and unobjectionable. The immense and overwhelming taxes imposed by the British government have had a tendency to spall our people; and alarm them at the very idea of taxation; but there is a vast difference in taxing every article of use and consumption, and in taxing only a few. There is a great distinction between a simple republican, economical government, requiring an addition of four or five million of dollars annually, to keep the nation in a proper state of defence, and a monarchical, extravagant nation, whose taxes for 1819 amounted to 241,647,164 dollars, for the maintenance of kings, queens, lords, commons, spies, armies, navies, &c. The people of every government contribute more or less to the support of that government. Americans will always make great sacrifices for the support of their government, for they have a greater and dearer interest in it—in fact, being a government of the people, they merely support their own power, privilege, and authority.

I was greatly amused by a conversation which I had a few days ago, on the subject of taxation, which a naturalized citizen of the United States; who, by dint of pains-taking, and in better times than these, had contrived to amass a snug little fortune, of about thirty thousand dollars, upon which he now lives, with only a wife, the partner of his early toils, to share with him in the "good things" within his reach. This man seriously assured me that he had nothing on earth to mar his comforts, or to give him the smallest uneasiness, but the "dreadful taxes" which he was called on to pay to the corporation; and which he said he was certain, amount to more than what was paid by the people of England. With the view of undeceiving this afflicted being, I stated to him the amount of the taxes for the last year, raised in "the mother country;" not from the real property of the people, but from their actual labour; and which, according to a calculation which has been frequently tested, gives to the government sixteen shillings of every twenty earned by every individual in the United Kingdom. This had no effect on the "over-burthened" citizen; he was determined not to be consoled by the miseries of others. He left me, grumbling that he should have to pay half a per cent. upon real property, while labour was untaxed; and insisted in protesting that the burdens of the inhabitants of New York were at least as heavy as those of the people of England.

That there are many such "grumblers" as this, totally insensible of the advantages which they enjoy in a free country, is too apparent. Fascinated with the tinsel of royalty, which they see only through a dense atmosphere, they are incapable of judging aright as to its disgusting form. They entertain the same antiquated notions, which they held a quarter of a century ago, without for once supposing that things may have altered, or even giving themselves the trouble of investigating the fact. Their prejudices have, in consequence, become almost confirmed, and it is only by dint of argument, by continually placing before them unequivocal facts, and by repeatedly recurring to them, that any chance remains of overcoming their unfortunate predilections.

Although the general statement of taxes raised in Great Britain might be sufficient for the generality of readers, it may not be uninteresting to present them with a few of the items which constitute that monstrous system. By this they will be the more able to judge of the superior advantages they enjoy, when compared with the situation of a people, of whose comforts, of whose liberty, and of whose greatness, we hear so much in the anti-republican press of this country. How would a true American feel if he was to be told, that, in future, every bushel of salt which he consumed was to be subjected to a government duty of three or four dollars? Would he call this comfort and liberty? Would he value the "glory" of which Englishmen so much boast, if it was obtained at such a sacrifice? The same kind of salt which is brought to the United States from Liverpool, and sold here at half a dollar a bushel, cannot at this moment be purchased in England, by retail, below four dollars and a half. On every gallon of domestic

liquor, there is a tax of about one dollar and a quarter; on foreign liquors, that is, brandy, rum, and gin, it is three dollars and three quarters the gallon. On domestic wines, the tax is a trifle short of a dollar the gallon; on some foreign wines it is a dollar and a quarter. In fact, through the whole circle of enjoyment there is scarcely an article but what is enormously taxed—leather, soap, coal, candles, wood, beer, tea, tobacco—nothing has escaped the rapacity of these oppressors.

The taxes just noticed are collected in England by the officers of the customs and excise, the number of whom is almost incalculable. Besides these, there are commissioners, and a host of clerks and officers, for collecting the "assessed taxes," and the "stamp duties," which form an important part of the public revenue. The assessed taxes consist of duties on windows, on dwelling houses, on male servants, on travellers or agents, on clerks and shopmen, on waiters at taverns, on porters, on gardeners, on coachmen, grooms or postillions, on horses, on carriages, on stage coaches, on carts, on coachmakers, on armorial bearings, on hair powder, on horse dealers, on licenses to game keepers, on husbandry horses, and, though last, not least, on bachelors who have male servants in their employment. There is not a householder in Great Britain, be his income what it may, that does not pay a dollar a year to the government in name of "window duty." If the hovel which he occupies has more than six windows, the duty increases so rapidly, far beyond all fair or reasonable proportion, that the addition of only three windows subjects him to \$8 88, annually, or nearly one dollar for each window. If the house has 15 windows, the tax is \$30 64, annually, or two dollars for each; and if 60, the charge is \$176 16 per annum. The scale is graduated till the number of windows reach 180, the annual tax on which is four hundred and twelve dollars, ninety-two cents. Every window above this pays three quarters of a dollar each.

The tax on dwelling houses is rated according to the rent. A house rented at 25 dollars per annum, pays 7 cents of duty on every dollar. If the rent is 100 dollars a year, the tax is rising 11 cents a dollar; and if 177 dollars and upwards, it is 13 cents on the dollar. For "every male servant retained for the purposes of husbandry, or any manufacture or trade, by which the master or mistress shall gain a livelihood or profit, and occasionally employed in any domestic employment," the annual tax is two dollars and twenty-two cents; the same duty is levied on every male person employed in a garden. Horses used for riding, or drawing carriages, pay something more than twelve dollars and a half; and if employed in husbandry only, the tax is within a trifle of four dollars annually. A single carriage with four wheels is rated at 53 dollars; and one with two wheels, drawn by a single horse, pays about 29 dollars yearly. Carts or wagons, the original cost of which may be from 50 to 60 dollars, "and never used with a stuffed or covered seat, a foot-board or apron," are charged 6 dollars 44 cents; if they are of the value of 85 dollars, the annual tax is double. Even coach and cart makers pay a tax for the privilege of making them. No man can kill game, even on his own property, unless he pays a tax of 16 dollars a year; and if any of his servants accompany him in the field, or kill game by his authority, an additional tax of five dollars and a half is exacted for every such servant.

Such are a few of the "advantages" which the British nation enjoy; such are a portion of the "blessings" flowing from their possessing a royal family, a nobility, an established priesthood, a constitution, styled, by its admirers at home, "the most stupendous fabric of human wisdom," and, by those who envy it here, "the bulwark of our holy religion." It is evident, that if it has any advantages at all, they are enjoyed only by the rich who can live independent; for the great burden of the taxes falls heaviest upon those of moderate incomes, derived principally from commerce, manufactures, and agriculture. There is every possible distinction between this enormous and profligate system, and the production of a revenue of six or eight millions of dollars among ten or twelve millions of people, all free and happy, and raised by common consent.

NEW INVENTION.

Mr. John M. Tilford of Murfreesborough, Ten. has obtained a patent for an improvement on a vertical wheel, to be worked by the weight and action of a horse or horses, or any other animal who has weight and action. He has erected a mill upon his new plan, which works a pair of stones 8 feet 10 inches diameter and very heavy, with one horse, and grinds as fast as a common water-mill.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, October 24.

LATEST ENGLISH PAPERS.

The regular trading ship *Ann Maria*, captain Waite, which arrived yesterday morning, sailed from Liverpool 28th of Sept. and brought papers of that date, and London papers to the evening of the 26th, being two days later than those by the *Mars*. We have received our regular files from the 18th up to the above date; Lloyd's List from the 8th to the 19th, are yet wanting.

Accounts from Portugal are to the 14th of last month. On the 14th, the Provisional Junta of the north, was to be removed to Coimbra. The Conde de Amarante and all the troops in Trás-os-Montes, had declared for the Oporto party. The last letters received at Oporto from Lisbon, were of the 7th ult. by which it appeared the Lisbon party had a strong objection to the government remaining in the hands of the people of Oporto. No fears were entertained for the British property or persons being molested, unless the British interfered. All the troops at Coimbra, Leira and the adjacent towns, had joined the Oporto party, and all were marching on Lisbon. A private letter from Lisbon, of the 12th, states, that the Lisbon government have ordered the Cortes to assemble in the ancient manner on the 15th November, but they have not promised to grant the nation a constitution. The Oporto provisional government, of course, are not satisfied with this, and apparently require the abolition of their government.

On the 10th the Spanish Cortes recognised the debt contracted by Spain with Holland. The report of the financial commission on this subject is full of those ideas that characterize the Spanish nation.

It was said at Genoa, that the consuls of England and Sardinia, had left Algiers.

The Clyde shipping List mentions that 250,000 lbs. cotton yarn have been shipped from that place to the Continent.

A letter from Glasgow, of the 25th, says, "The queen has many and powerful friends in Scotland. An address to her majesty is now signing here, and is patronised and supported by the clergy and the most wealthy.—Thirty-six thousand names are already subscribed."

London, Sept. 25.

The countess of Oldi, her majesty's late *dame d'honneur*, is expected in town this evening. She is to take up her residence with her majesty at Brandenburgh house. In addition to the count and countess Sangretti, six other witnesses on behalf of the queen, are residing at lady Hamilton's house in Portman street. Rumour states, that the renowned baron Bergami has received a summons to approach the English coast, to be in readiness to attend the summons of her majesty's counsel, if they should think it prudent to call him on their royal client's defence.

The house of commons met according to adjournment on Monday, the 18th inst., and the proceedings against the queen gave rise to another animated debate, if that can be called debate where the speakers are nearly all on one side.—The motion of the chancellor of the exchequer for the appointment of a select committee to search the journals of the lords, to ascertain the state of the bill for degrading and divorcing the queen, was met by an amendment moved by Mr. Hobbhouse, and seconded by Mr. Bennett, to the effect, that an address should be presented to his majesty, praying him to prorogue parliament, with the view of extricating the senate and nation from the embarrassing situation in which they were placed by this measure. All the speakers for the amendment assumed a confident tone. They represented her majesty as a much injured and insulted woman, and averred with great confidence, that the evidence produced against her was the effect of a deep laid and profligate conspiracy. The impolicy of introducing the subject to the consideration of parliament was insisted upon in strong language, and the quaint but important inquiry of *cui bono* was pressed upon ministers with a degree of zeal and energy that has scarcely been exceeded. The king, the queen, and the country, it was held, were all scandalized by this proceeding. The king's wife was defamed, the most valuable part of his own character was brought into public discussion, and the monarchy itself suffered degradation. To increase the evil, an idea had been broached by the earl of Lonsdale, one of the staunch supporters of ministers, that the queen, though degraded, was not to be divorced; and the prime minister had received the proposal with a certain degree of favour, thereby driving a sort of bargain with parliament, and taking not what was asked but what could be had. The injury inflicted upon her queen, it was said, consisted in congregating a number of needy adventurers from Italy to represent this lady, of high honour, and illustrious ancestry, as sunk in moral character below the most degraded of her sex, and as acting in a manner more shamelessly vicious than any woman of

the town would act, if placed in the elevated situation of consort to the heir apparent to the crown of England.

As to the country, its tranquillity, it was said, was endangered; its morals contaminated, and its constitutional rights infringed by the proceeding against the queen; and the question again occurred—who is the benefited party? Not the state, certainly; for there is no such thing as a state distinct from the sovereign and the people of a nation.—These were some of the most prominent grounds on which the amendment for getting rid of the bill of pains and penalties rested; but the proposal had to encounter the double opposition of ministers, and of a number of the queen's friends; the former of whom argued that if a conspiracy against the queen's honour existed, it was proper to proceed with the inquiry, that the conspirators might be dragged to light; and the latter, that the queen's reputation ought not to be suffered to bear the reproach and calumny which had been cast upon it, without an opportunity being afforded to her to repel the slander. Against such an union of force, it was of course impossible to make head; and Mr. Hobbhouse's amendment was rejected by a majority of 66 to 12 voices. The house adjourned to the 17th of October. The sum already drawn by the queen for her defence, is upwards of 90,000 dollars. *N. Y. Evening Post.*

London, August 29.

On Saturday, the 5th inst. at a meeting held at Stockton, by several of the inhabitants, including members of different denominations of christians, an "auxiliary society for the promotion of permanent and universal peace," was established. The object of this society is "to circulate tracts, and diffuse information, tending to show that war is inconsistent with the spirit of christianity, and the true interest of mankind; and to point out the means best calculated to maintain a permanent and universal peace, on the basis of the christian principles." No tracts will be circulated but such as have been sanctioned by the committee of the parent society in London. The London society was established in 1816, and since that time similar societies have been formed in different parts of the kingdom.

London, Sept. 26.

ALARMING DISCOVERY.

We do not consider the following hypothesis the less deserving of credit because it has not appeared in the *Times*. It is copied from a paper almost as good by way of authority for such things, we mean the *Manchester Observer*.

"Sufficient grounds for her majesty's attachment to Bergami."

"We make the following extract from a letter of a private friend at Versailles. It contains a hypothetical case relative to the queen, which, if proved, would quickly render her triumphant over all her enemies. We are assured that this statement of the matter is the current report in the best informed circles in Paris:—

A great deal of surprise is excited and expressed at the intimacy and apparent familiarity between the queen and Bergami—because perhaps the cause is not known—but let us suppose a cause—and, depend on it, it is not a great way from the fact. Suppose I say, that Bergami had been hired and paid largely to poison or murder the queen, and that after having lent himself, to all appearances, to the execution of this atrocious deed; he should, like a brave and honest man, fearless of all the dangerous consequences that might result to him for his noble conduct, and in defiance of all the menaces held out in case he betrayed his trust; he should, I say, have thrown himself at her majesty's feet, informed her of the conspiracy contrived not only against her character but against her life, and that she now beheld prostrate before her, the man who had been hired and paid by her enemies to poison or murder her; that he had received the bribe and accepted the office, not to execute the duties of it, but to warn her of her danger; to assure her of his devotion and determination to protect and defend her to the last extremity, and to sacrifice his life in defence of hers. This proved, all surprise will cease, and the reason for their inseparability becomes evident. She was convinced by this disclosure, and others, that she had hardly one person but himself in all her household that was true to her, and upon whom she could depend as a defender; the rest were all selling or betraying her."

Paris, September 20.

The conjectures which I have communicated to you in my last, concerning the dubious concurrence of Russia in the measures which the Austrian cabinet had judged it prudent to adopt with respect to the new institutions of Naples, acquired an additional weight from the long silence of the court of St. Petersburg. In fact no official document had been received since the earliest commencement of the Neapolitan revolution. The triumph of the liberals, the sinister hopes which they expressed from the prospect of royalty enfeebling itself by its own hands, have been all confounded by the arrival of a Russian courier, in the night of Saturday the

16th, who brought to the ambassador at Paris the long expected despatches from his government. Though the contents of them are not circumstantially known, yet, from the general satisfaction of the whole diplomatic corps at Paris, their purport has transpired. His excellency M. Pozzo di Borgo said, in the presence of more than one person, "These pieces are decisive: we are all united." Thus the calculations that were founded on the disunion of the sovereigns of Europe, are at once overturned.

Courier.

Paris, Sept. 22.

Bergami is, at present, at Locarno, in Italian Switzerland, to the north of lake Maggiore.

FROM SICILY.

The following are extracts of a letter from an American gentleman in Sicily, to his friend in this town. Some of the facts contained in them have before been received; but many of the details are new, and the whole may be relied on as authentic:—

Boston Centinel.

Palermo, August 4.

"On the 14th ult. the news was received of the revolution in Naples and the adoption of the Spanish constitution, which was immediately acceded to here, as also a determination of becoming independent of Naples. On the first news of the change in Naples the Neapolitan troops joined the population, the latter immediately had an opportunity of entering the arsenal and arming themselves, which they did, and took possession of the forts; but on its being known by the troops, that they were determined to declare themselves independent they immediately took up arms against the population, and a bloody battle ensued. The latter, however, proved victorious, and all the soldiers and officers were taken prisoners with the exception of a few who escaped in the bustle with the general and viceroys to Naples."

"All the royal records and public papers were destroyed, as well as all the furniture, &c. belonging to the public offices; every thing was burned in the public square, and a dreadful scene of confusion followed. Various depredations were made, as you may conceive, when I tell you that during the battle no less than 1500 to 2000 prisoners and galley slaves were let loose from the prisons. No one with money was safe. However, by extreme good management of the heads of the different trades, guards were placed in all parts of the city, day and night, to keep order, and after matters got a little quiet, all these outlaws were sent out of the city, and not allowed to enter it. They however made dreadful work in the country. A great many of them are daily killed, as the peasants have taken up arms, and are determined to spare none whom they find committing ravages. Some of the first noblemen here, who have been suspected of being friendly to Naples, have been shot and beheaded, and their bodies dragged about the streets; others of a lower class have also been massacred. At present we are more quiet, but until we know what steps will be taken by Naples we do not feel easy.—Deputies have been sent from here to treat with them. Messina, Trapani, and some other places, have not joined Palermo, which makes things wear a gloomy aspect. Great preparations are making here for the defence of the place, which they say they will defend to the last moment. It now depends on the mode adopted by Naples whether we have hot work here or not. We must therefore, wait patiently the event."

"If the independence of Sicily is acknowledged by Naples, or things are amicably settled, business will be brisk and money plenty—in which case we may hope for some good voyages to be made by the Americans."

TURKEY.

There is a report, on the authority of a letter from Leghorn, of a dreadful revolution having taken place at Constantinople; it is added that one fifth of the population had fallen victims in the contest which took place.

DISCOVERY SHIPS.

London, Sept. 24.

Considerable apprehensions have been entertained by many persons for the safety of the vessels which sailed last year to the Arctic Seas, on account of the want of all information respecting them; but these fears have not existed with those acquainted with the subject. It is well known that the object, in the first instance, was to explore Lancaster Sound, which had been represented, by the commander of the former expedition, as entirely surrounded by land, and nearly blocked up with ice. The ships were spoken to in July last year, being then on their passage to Lancaster Sound, and, as they have neither been seen or heard of since, it is conjectured that they have made their way through the Sound, into seas hitherto unexplored; for, had no passage existed through it, they must have returned into Davis's Straits, and there been seen by some of the Whalers in the last season. This conjecture is strengthened by intelligence just received from Davis's Straits, by which it appears that, in the present summer, capt. Johnson in the *Cambrin*,

of Hull, sailed up Lancaster Sound eighty miles; he found a large swell, and the wind strong against him, the sea there quite clear of ice; the sides of the sound were about twenty miles apart at the highest point he reached; he could see twenty miles, or thereabouts, further up, and there was no appearance of land or any obstruction. Capt. Johnson seems to have no doubt that the discovery ships had passed through the sound, but he heard nothing of them. He left the sound on the 23d August, on which day he met capt. Bell, in the *Friendship* of Hull, sailing up the sound. The *Friendship*, as well as the *Truelove*, another whaler, had also proceeded to the northward, in Davis's straits, and have been in much higher latitudes than capt. Ross. According to the reckoning of the captain of the *Truelove*, he had reached 80 degrees of north latitude. The whalers, which are now on their return, will, of course, bring much interesting information, but intelligence from the discovery ships can hardly yet be expected. Should they have found a passage into the Pacific, letters cannot be received from them for some time; but, if this primary object be not attained, they will, of course, remain in the northern seas as late in the season as possible, it being known that they continue clear of ice until the winter is somewhat advanced; their discoveries can therefore be prosecuted until the absence of light puts a stop to their proceedings.

A plan for effecting Bonaparte's liberation.

The curious paragraph which follows is from a private letter from Paris, of recent date.

"The king, though pretty well just now, is still very feeble; and you may rest assured, that in the event of his death some strong measures will be taken with respect to the English now residing in France and its dependencies—'tis whispered in France among the higher circle, I mean the old marshals, &c. that on the above event taking place, every Englishman will be put in close confinement till the emperor is restored to liberty. They at the same time disclaim any idea of again placing him on the throne; but they say, their country is degraded by allowing their former hero to remain a prisoner in the hands of their inveterate enemy."

Dublin Weekly Register.

From the Democratic Press.

THE STATE OF ENGLAND.

The answer of the queen of England, to the British seamen, which we publish to-day, is of so strong a "radical" character, that we cannot prevail upon ourselves to publish, without accompanying it with some remarks. The character of all the answers of the queen is revolutionary. They strike at the throne and constituted authorities of the country; yet they are received and published, and circulated and applauded, throughout the whole British empire. Coming from the queen, and situated as she is, they cannot be libellous, although the same sentiments, from any other person, dare not be published. Yet it is obvious that coming from her they must have great influence than if published under any other name. The popular feeling, which is in her favour, makes whatever comes from her more sought after, more quoted and of more authority, than if it had been sanctioned by any other individual in the kingdom. When the character of those answers is considered, and when it is recollected, that her cause is espoused, not only by most of the people, but the whig party, and a large portion of independent and highly respectable peers and commoners, it cannot but be believed that they must give additional energy to the mass of discontent and disaffection, which is known long to have existed in Great Britain.

The queen is now the rallying point of all those who have heretofore been denominated the oppositionists, reformers, Jacobins and radicals, and they now have, what they never had before, a common centre and a common standard—and, one direction is given to all their feelings and wishes. In this state of public opinion to whom does, to whom can, the king and his ministers look for support, but to the army. That they look to the army for protection and support, is evident, from the fact, of their having concentrated a large portion of that army, around the capital, where agitation and opposition is most active, and to which place the eyes and ears and hearts of the nation are directed. Without taking into our estimate, the discordant materials of which that army is composed, the interest which its commander in chief, the duke of York, has in, to a certain extent, thwarting the views of the king, we may be permitted to look at the probable effects, which may be produced upon the army, by its concentration at a point where information and opposition and feeling, are most influential. So long as the army were in various parts of the kingdom, one regiment in one place and another regiment in another place—the impossibility of ascertaining the opinions of the separate corps must be obvious. But when they are brought to a point, when an opportunity is thus given of consulting to-

gether, of feeling each others pulses, and of ascertaining each others opinion, we cannot but start the question, what will be the consequence to the British government, if those consultations and opportunities, should result in their accordance, with the opinions and feelings of their fellow subjects?

Authority, discipline, the *esprit du corps*, all of which has heretofore bound the army to the government, by adamantine chains, are now broken or endangered. They see the heretofore god of their idolatry, the hero of Waterloo, treated with contempt, pelted with mud and his life jeopardized by a mob, and not one of that mob brought to punishment. Nay, so far is it from being resented that a subsequent guard is appointed to defend Wellington, if he should again be attacked. The act of presenting arms and paying the homage due to the queen of England, to a woman who holds the language she does, must excite inquiry, and lead to any thing but a reverence for the government which persecutes her, and which they are bound to serve. The knowledge that the people and the queen's party are ready to hail them as the deliverers of their country if they refuse to act offensively against them, and the late revolutions in Spain and Naples, effected by the army, passing almost under their eyes, are calculated deeply to impress their minds and prepare them, in certain events, to take part with the queen against the king. It is impossible to look without trembling anxiety and intense interest towards Great Britain. If she were revolutionized, what consequences would result to mankind? They would be greatly beneficial or disastrously ruinous! No middle course is to be looked for. All would depend upon who should be placed in authority. What a boundless field for speculation is thus presented.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 8.

CONVENTION.

Our eastern editors seem to be disposed for any thing rather than a fair discussion of the policy of calling a convention. Conscious of their inability to defend the grounds they have taken, they sedulously avoid the points on which the merits of the question depend.

A writer in a late number of the *Raleigh Minerva*, who signs himself "Lactantius," has come out with a "puff! puff! puff!" against a warm writer in the *Western Carolinian*, and in his attempts to ridicule has rendered himself the most ridiculous. In this stage of the question we should deprecate any thing like a reference to force; the justness of our cause will insure its success without a resort to means so revolting. We therefore conceive the introduction, in the *Western Carolinian*, of the incident of the battle at "Ramsour's Mills," to be out of season; as also the expression, "We have asked—and let us ask but once more—from our brethren of the east for justice." But equally reprehensible is the following expression of the writer in the *Minerva*: "Though the efficient force of the state may exist in the west, and you have the power of overrunning the east with fire and sword, yet with one blow the arm of the United States will strike you to the earth." Both of them are calculated to excite feelings inimical to the well-being of the state, and should be carefully avoided. The inference also which "Lactantius" endeavours to draw from "the dying patriot encouraged his children," does not necessarily arise from the words of the original. Many of the patriots might have survived the engagement and died in the arms of their families, and glowing with the ardour that urged them to battle, may have encouraged their sons to persevere in the struggle for freedom. It is not necessary to infer that "children fought in the skirmish." The use which Lactantius makes of "rifle balls, musket balls, grape shot, and fox grapes," as they have no connection with the piece he would criticise, serves only as embellishment to his "puff!" as does also the following elegant sentence: "So, so, so, there were little boys at 'Ramsour's Mills,' and he was one of them, and had a daddy there too—then perhaps fox grapes would not do for him." The writer of such a sentence should not accuse the publishers of the western papers of clothing their "futile attempts" in "super-bombastic language."

The editor of the *Cape Fear Recorder*, of whom "better things might have been expected," seems also more dis-

posed to point out the protuberances of this writer in the Western Carolinian, than to "meet his opponents on fair ground." It is a general custom of law, that no person shall be bound to prove a negative; yet the editor of the Cape Fear Recorder says, it is his duty to oppose a convention until we prove "that no evil will accrue" that might overbalance the expected advantages. If he were disposed to advance the interest of the state by fair argument, he would at least point out the "evils" that may occur; we then might have an opportunity to judge of the probability of their occurrence. We now apprehend no evil—we believe that the science of government has made such advances that no evil will arise from the call of a convention. If our opponents believe that the people are so deeply buried in indolence and vice as not to be capable of self-government, let them exhibit the proofs of this degeneracy. Every other point seems to have been conceded; and in this case the burden of proof belongs to our adversaries. Until this be proved, we shall consider the demand for a convention as bottomed on the soundest principles of justice and a regard for our rights, and shall not cease to advocate it.

The editor of the Halifax Compiler also, blunders on in the same reprehensible course; endeavouring, as far as he is able, to excite the fears of the people, without pointing out any just cause of alarm. In his observations this editor is glaringly inconsistent, in his epithets profuse, and in his assertions extravagant. In his paper of the 6th of October, he says, "the subject is an important one," "too much cannot be said against the calling of a convention;" and after making a few remarks on some observations of ours, promises to "continue the subject next week." But appalled at the task he had undertaken, he did not again recur to the subject until the 20th, when he appears to have forgotten his engagement, and in a loftier style assures his readers that "he is not so frightened by an owl, although he was not born in the woods." He thus begins:

"It appears from the last western papers received, that this almost worn out subject, concerning a proposed annihilation of our constitution, or in other words the property or propriety of rendering the citizens of one section of the state subservient to the will and particular interests of another, by alterations and amendments, is not yet permitted to take the repose which its real merits so justly entitles it to. The people of the west continue to be amused with the speculative and fallacious reasoning of Convention Advocates; but the good sense of a well meaning minority, who are willing to suffer 'while evils are sufferable,' rather than hazard their all in the hands of a degenerate and grasping conclave, by this time, no doubt, has properly estimated the inconsiderate exertions which have been made to lead them into error. We should readily lend more pleas in favor of a Convention, if these gentlemen, (who appear with so much zeal in behalf of a people, whose real sufferings cannot be magnified into any thing to compare with the evils which might result from a measure which they advocate as a remedy,) would consider, to what a deplorable element they may be contributing fuel; and which, if successfully nurtured, may consume the very vitals of our liberties."

This paragraph requires no comment; the spirit which dictated it, and which has actuated him throughout all his pieces, is sufficiently manifest without illustration. The advocates of a convention are styled "wily theorists," and "inconsiderate printers," and the convention of the people is denominated "a degenerate and grasping conclave;" and all this he wishes his readers to receive as truth, unsupported but by his assertion that "these are truly degenerate times." And yet amongst all this degeneracy he expects to be believed when he says:

"Indeed, gentlemen, if you could imagine how little we value those baubles which you seem so much to banker after, in comparison with more substantial rights, you would talk less about them, and probably benefit your cause more."

It is unnecessary to follow this writer through all the extravagant assertions which compose his piece. We shall notice but one or two more; and first, the following:

"The western prints, in supporting their claim, never fails to tell of the alterations of the constitutions of other states. But, from some cause or other, they have invariably neglected to compare the causes which produced alterations in the Constitutions of other states with those which they affect to think will justify an attempt to alter ours; because, they know, that the evils which they bolster up and complain so much of, will bear no com-

parison with those which has produced the conventions spoken of."

We can venture to say, without any fear that the editor of the Compiler will be able to show to the contrary, that the evils we complain of are of as great magnitude as those which have produced conventions in other states. He says under our present constitution we have long lived and prospered: have not the other states prospered also? It was not adverse circumstances which produced the conventions of other states; but a desire the better to secure the liberties of the people. For the same cause we would here advocate the call of a convention—that the liberties of the people might be the better preserved, equality of rights secured, the happiness of society promoted, and that the improvements and prosperity of the state may receive a new and invigorating impulse, calculated to place her in the foremost rank among the states of the union. And though we do not hurl back the epithets which have been heaped upon the advocates of a convention; yet we shall consider the opposers of the measure, for the most part, to be actuated by selfish principles, and as opposing the best interests of the state;—particularly as they withhold from the people a right endeavored to be secured to them by the very constitution which our opponents affect so much to venerate.

The following sentence the editor of the Compiler has introduced without any explanation:

"The editor of the Hillsborough Recorder has inconsiderately plunged into more absurdities than would be agreeable to us to tell him of, in a suitable manner; and out of which it will take him no inconsiderable time to extricate himself, were he to set about it immediately."

The path we have marked out for ourselves appears plain before us; we have not "inconsiderately" plunged into any difficulties. Conscious of the purity of our motives and the justness of our cause, we have but the one course to pursue, a path so plain that we are not fearful of deviating from it. And so long as the editor of the Compiler shall forbear to mention the "absurdities" we have fallen into, we shall believe him to be so enveloped in difficulties, and so deeply engulphed in the labyrinth of his absurdities, as not to be able to extricate himself but by retracing his steps.

The grand jury of Anson county, following the example of Burke and Rutherford, have presented "the existing mode of representation in the state of North Carolina as inconsistent with the principles of liberty, and eminently destructive of the ends of government." We can view these presentments in no less important a light than as the expression of the will of a free and independent people, possessing an unalienable "right to new model or amend" their constitution or form of government "in such a manner as may seem most conducive to their happiness;" and whether this intimation of their will be given through the medium of their grand juries, or by the people themselves, we conceive it to be entitled to a high degree of respect. We hope other counties will follow so laudable an example, and make visible their sentiments on this important question.

PRESENTMENT

Of the Grand Jury of Anson county, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for October, 1820.

We, the grand jury of Anson county, hold these truths to be self-evident: That all are by nature free and equal, and possess certain inherent rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness:

That the sovereign power resides in the people, and all power emanates from them:

That protection and security in the enjoyment of these rights, are the objects of the institution of government:

We hold, from the experience of all mankind, that the system of government in which every freeman is heard, is alone calculated to promote these objects:

That when it is impracticable or inconvenient for every freeman to be heard in his own proper person, the representative form of government is superior to all others, and that equality should be a fundamental principle in such a form:

We hold it to be an incontrovertible truth, that when the established form of government is found to be insufficient for the purposes of its institution, or defective in first principles, the people have a right to new model or amend it

in such a manner as may seem most conducive to their happiness:

Therefore, having given the subject an attentive, strict, and mature investigation, we present the existing mode of representation in the state of North Carolina as inconsistent with the principles of liberty, and eminently destructive of the ends of good government. We conceive it to be a grievance of the first magnitude to the state, and particularly to the county of Anson, in as much as representation is determined by territorial limits without regard to population.

In illustration of this presentment, we give the following statements, which we believe to be facts:—

The state of North Carolina contained, in the year 1810, a free population of 386,676, and is represented in the legislature by sixty-two senators and one hundred and twenty-four commons: If equality existed, it would seem that every 3118 inhabitants would be represented by one senator and two commons; the fact is far otherwise:—The state is divided into sixty-two counties, each of which elects a senator and two commons—for instance:

	FREE.
The county of Anson, population in 1810, 6,506 elects three members:	
The county of Columbus, do. do. 2,319 elects three members:	
The county of Rowan, do. do. 17,786 elects three members:	
The five counties of Columbus, Tyrrel, Washington, Jones, Brunswick, and Brunswick, 12,067	15members
The five counties of Rowan, Orange, Wake, Lincoln, Wake, and Halifax, 67,294	15members

It is true that the towns of Salisbury, in Rowan, Hillsborough, in Orange, and Halifax, in Halifax, send each one member; but we do not conceive that such representation can fairly be brought into the general scale: admitting it, however, it seems manifest that three persons out of four of some of the counties are not heard in the legislative assembly of the state.

As this is a subject in which every citizen of the state, and particularly of the western section of it, is deeply interested, we strongly recommend to the serious consideration of the legislature and to the people generally, whether it would not be right and proper to use all lawful means, by convention or otherwise, to effect a new organization of the constitution, so as to equalize representation.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this 11th day of October, 1820.

Samuel Alsbrook, Foreman,
Hull Thudjill, Samuel Tyson,
Edmond Lilly, John Pearson,
Abraham Holly, Michael Little,
Thomas Barrett, Stephen Henley,
Thomas Bennett, Benjamin Thomas,
Ezekiel Thomas, Wm. Williams,
Simton Harris, Benjamin Allen.

The court concur with the grand jury in this representation, &c.

A. LOCKHART, J. P.
J. A. AUSTIN, J. P.
A. CARAWAY, J. P.

At a meeting of "The American Academy of Language and Belles Letters," held at the City Hall, in the city of N. York, Oct. 20th, 1820, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

As the proper education of youth is, in all communities, closely connected with national prosperity and honour, and as it is particularly important in the U. States, that the rising generation should possess a correct knowledge of their own country, and patriotic attachment to its welfare,

Resolved, That a premium of not less than four hundred dollars, and a Gold Medal, worth fifty dollars, be given to the author, being an American citizen, who within two years, shall produce the best written history of the United States, and which work shall also contain a suitable exposition of the situation, character and interests, absolute and relative of the American Republic; calculated for a class book in Academies and Schools.

This work is to be examined and approved by a committee of the institution, in reference to the interest of its matter, the justness of its facts and principles, the purity, perspicuity and elegance of its style, and its application to its intended purpose.

Though it is wished to interfere as little as possible, with the freedom of judgment in authors, yet it is expected that the examining committee, in accepting a work which is to receive the premium and sanction of the society, will suggest the alteration of any word, phrase or figure, which is not strictly pure and correct, according to the best usage of the English language. By order of the Academy.

ALEX. McLEOD, Recording Sec'y.

The most favorable intelligence relative to the prevailing disease in Savannah, received by last mail, is that contained in the notice of the Mayor, that no new cases of malignant fever had been reported to him for the two days preceding the 21st inst. But with this favourable prelude to a more happy change, we find it also announced that the mortality is as seriously afflicting and distressing as heretofore. The deaths, from

the 17th to the 20th inst. inclusive, were 33—and from the 1st to the 20th of the present month, the deaths were 173, exclusive of blacks. This distressing mortality has, as might naturally have been expected, produced a general stagnation in almost all kinds of business, and, by a necessary consequence, has affected the prices of many articles.

Gen. Adv. Oct. 25.

About 11 o'clock on Thursday night, the 26th ultimo, a fire broke out on the Long Wharf at New Haven, Conn. and consumed several stores. The loss is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

Governor King, of Maine, has issued his proclamation, appointing Thursday the 30th of November next, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise. The following is an extract from governor King's proclamation.

"I do exhort them (the good people of this state,) to assemble in their respective places of public worship, and to unite in devout ascriptions of praise to that Providence, which has signalized them by so many favors:—That we are blessed with a system of government, founded on the natural rights of men, and wisely adapted to maintain the peace and order of society, to preserve our liberties, to promote the general happiness, and to diffuse the advantages of education and useful knowledge among all ranks of people, "That with the inestimable blessings of a pure and holy faith, we enjoy the advantages of religious freedom and universal toleration; and while the various religious sects divide from each other in their speculations on abstruse points of theology, uncontrolled by any power but that to which they owe obedience, all may unite under the great moral precepts of religion, in the harmony of christian love.

"That while we see other nations involved in alarming confusions, and divided into acrimonious factions by the domestic dissensions of their rulers, or struggling with generous devotion to repair the mischiefs of a long period of hereditary misrule, or reclaiming with violence the rights which had been by violence usurped, and laying the foundation of civil liberty and national prosperity in the blood of the brave and good, we behold in this country a people prosperous in their industry and happy under rulers of their own choice, and laws of their own making, and in the midst of present tranquility gladdened with the prospect of a lengthened period of happiness and repose."

Cahawba, October 7.

Melancholy.—An unfortunate occurrence took place in the county of Dallas on Saturday the 30th ult.—The circumstances attending the transaction are these—A man by the name of George Grover who had come into the neighbourhood in the character of a well-digger, and was then engaged in digging a well for Jacob Jackson, esq. of this county, became intoxicated, took a bottle of whiskey, went to the house of Charles Carrol, an elderly man of about seventy-five years of age, whose good fortune had produced him a young wife. When Grover arrived he found Carrol, his wife, and two young ladies, who lived in the neighbourhood, spending their time very agreeably. He soon proposed a 'drum' from his bottle, and began to use very indecent language to the ladies, and especially to Mrs. Carrol. The old gentleman, Mr. Carrol, told Grover his conduct was imprudent, that he was imposing on his house and family, that he was an old man, very frail, and not able to resist strength, but that he could not suffer his family abused. Grover hearing this, instantly cursed Carrol and his wife both, calling her by every epithet of abuse his imagination could invent; and drew up first an axe and then a chisel to strike Carrol. At length he was prevailed on to leave the house for a few minutes, but again returned with his bottle raised in his hand, swearing he would take Carrol's life. Carrol had a gun in his hand which he had loaded for the purpose of killing a beef and was outside of his yard fence, he precipitately crossed the fence and stood in the door of his house; Grover crossed after him; Carrol had his gun presented towards him telling him not to approach—Grover at this instant conceiving himself in danger attempted to get a chair which sat in the yard, and in the act of setting down, Carrol's gun went off and lodged the contents in the middle of Grover's breast who instantly expired. A jury of inquisi-

tion was held over Grover, and the proper steps in such cases taken—Carrol gave himself up to the nearest justice of the peace, and judge Saffold has granted a special court for his trial, to be held at Cahawba on Monday the 30th inst.

We are informed, (says the New-York Gazette of the 27th ult.) that on Tuesday morning last, there was a considerable fall of snow at Albany; and at Hartford, the same day, there was a thunder storm accompanied with hail.

Gale on Lake Erie.—We have seen a letter of the 17th inst. dated at Buffalo, giving an account of a severe gale the preceding week. This letter states, that the steam boat Walk-in-the-Water, had rode it out without any damage; that two schooners had been lost, and it was feared all on board had perished. The gale is represented as having been more severe than ever before experienced in that quarter. N. Y. Gaz.

The steam boat Telegraph, capt. Armitage, bound from St. Louis to New Orleans, took fire at the head of Stack island beach, (about 200 miles above Natchez,) and burnt almost to the water's edge. Most of her cargo and machinery saved.

Monticello, (Mass.) Sept. 30. Uncommon Hunt.—On the 26th instant, Mr. Nathaniel Robertson, and Mr. Aaron Hargis, sat out in the swamp of Pearl river, within two miles of Monticello, hunted about 10 hours, and killed the following game. One rattlesnake, one deer, four turkeys, two panthers, and took one alive. One of the panthers was of a very large size.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland has resolved to meet on the first Wednesday of June, and on the second Wednesday of October, of each and every year, and that at every such meeting, there shall be an Agricultural Fair, for the exhibition and sale of the best breeds of neat cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and other animals—of wagons, carts, ploughs, barrows, and other implements of husbandry—of all kinds of seeds, and also of every species of domestic manufactures.

MARRIED, On the 2d instant, at the house of John Campbell, esq. in this county, by the Rev. John Landers, Mr. Thomas Hicks to Miss Mary C. Sawyer.

On the 19th of October last, Mr. Henry C. Moore, son of Col. Joseph Moore of this county, to Miss Eliza Moore, daughter of Stephen Moore, esq. of Albemarle county, Va.

In Granville county, on Tuesday, the 31st of October, Dr. Lotan G. Watson, of Greensborough, to Miss Martha H. P. Hilliard, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Hilliard.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination of the students of this academy will take place on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th instant.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.
November 7. 39—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has appointed THOMAS D. WATTS his agent to transact business for him during his absence to the City of Washington.

James S. Smith.
November 8. 39—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the state of Alabama, will offer for sale at his residence, on the 23d instant, on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, his Crop of Corn, Fodder, and Wheat, Horses, Hogs, and

Household and Kitchen Furniture.
P. P. Ashe.
Hawfields, Nov. 8. 39—

BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with Professional and Miscellaneous Books, from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office.
Aug. 16.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

MELODY.

"Blessed are they that mourn—for they shall be comforted." *Mat. v. 4.*

Sweet are the drops of silent woe,
That stream from friendship's languid eyes,
When kindred souls are doomed to know
The parting of affection's ties.
But sad the burning tears that fall,
Bleeding hearts in anguish shed,
When they behold the funeral pall
Stretch'd o'er the loved—the honored dead.

When friends repeat "adieu"—our fears
Will minister some thoughts of pain,
Yet still we hope that coming years
May bring them to our hearts again.
But those who die can ne'er return,
No time their absence can repair;
Life's lambent flame has ceas'd to burn,
And all is dark despondence there.

Yet let the sorrowing mourner dry
The streams from holy Nature's well,
And turn above his fearful eye,
Where hope and consolation dwell.
The future days can ne'er restore
The friend belov'd—alas! in vain!
Tho' he is seen on earth no more,
He may be met in Heaven again!

ORASMYN.

THE ROYAL ARCH.

When orient Wisdom beam'd serene,
And starry Sirens arose—
When Beauty ting'd the glowing scene,
And Faith her mansion chose—
Exulting bands the fabric wove;
Mysterious powers ador'd;
And high the Triple Union stood,
That gave the Mystic Word.
Pale envy wither'd at the sight,
And frowning o'er the pile,
Call'd Murder up from realms of night?
To blast the glorious toil.
With ruffian on rage join'd in woe,
They form the league abhor'd;
And wounded Science felt the blow,
That crush'd the Mystic Word.
Concealment from sequester'd cave,
On sable pinions flew;
And o'er the sacrilegious grave,
Her veil impervious threw.
Th' associate band in solemn state,
The awful loss deplo'r'd;
And Wisdom mourn'd the ruthless fate,
That whelm'd the Mystic Word.
At length, through Time's expanded sphere,
Fair Science speeds her way;
And warr'd by Truth's refulgence, clear
Reflects the kindred ray.
A second Fabre's towering height,
Præcurs'd the Sign restor'd,
From whose foundation, brought to light,
Is drawn the Mystic Word.
To depths obscure, the favor'd Trine,
A dreary course egress;
Till through the Arch, the ray divine,
Illumes the sacred page!
From the wide wonders of this blaze,
Our Ancient Signs restor'd;
The Royal Arch alone displays,
The long lost Mystic Word.

For the Hillsborough Reco. det.

One of the greatest enemies to learning and true philosophy, is the undue authority attached to great names. Thus for centuries mankind looked up to Aristotle as a god in philosophy, whose infallibility it was a privilege to question. Aristotle, who assigned nature's abhorrence for a vacuum as the cause of many natural phenomena, for which he wanted the instruments and penetration to account on natural and solid principles, was admirably well calculated to throw a veil over true knowledge which would entirely obstruct its rays. No man, until Lord Bacon, the friend and father of philosophy, the restorer of true learning, dared question his divinity. He stood as an oracle for ages. But the veil is now removed, and mankind can behold him in all his fictitious colours.

The learned of the present day would perhaps consider themselves insulted if accused of giving unjust weight to the authority of great names. Nothing, indeed, offends sooner than this truth. The meanest proof that can be cited for the truth of any position, is the opinion of great authors. Yet how prone are men of genius and warm imagination, to invent hypotheses, and how prone are the rest of mankind, without consideration, to acquiesce! Thus have great men marked out the boundaries of science, over which it has been reckoned criminal to pass.

Prejudices and prepossessions form the second line of the enemies in battle array against the advancement of science. A presumptuous and untractable disposition is not fitted to receive instruction; it is a stubborn and stony soil, on which the seed sown is always lost, never producing fruit. Mankind are always

ready to adopt whatever accords with preconceived opinions, to make reason subservient to prejudice, and to reject without examination whatever is discordant with a received system; thus shutting the door to science, and excluding themselves from the benefit of light. We are told of a Florentine philosopher, whose prejudices had taken such deep root that he could never be persuaded to look through one of Galileo's telescopes, lest he should see something in the heavens that might disturb his belief in the Aristotelean philosophy. Men are too apt to mistake a love of their own opinions for a love of truth; because they suppose their own opinions to be true, though they are for the most part received upon credit.

Thus our affections being misplaced, are a greater impediment in the search of truth than if we had no affections at all concerning it. "Mankind should therefore set out in the search of truth as of a stranger, not in search of arguments to support their own opinion; and should endeavour to maintain their minds in a state of equilibrium, an indifference for every thing but known and well attested truth, totally regardless of the place whence it comes, or whither it tends." With our minds free from prejudice, open to conviction, and at the same time suspicious of imposition, we may expect to avoid the snares into which many have fallen. *B. J. W.*

LOVE OF COUNTRY.

COUNTERFEITERS OF PATRIOTISM.

Polybius, the historian of the Roman commonwealth, has the following remark:—"Those abuses and corruptions, which in time destroy a government, are sown along with the seeds of it, and both grow up together; and as rust eats away iron, and worms destroy wood, and both are a sort of plague born and bred along with the substance they destroy; so with every form and scheme of government that man can invent, some vice or corruption creeps in with the very institution, which grows up along with and at last destroys it."

The truth of this remark, manifestly appears throughout the whole history of popular governments from the age of ancient Greece up to the present day. In the very institution of each, there were sown the seeds of corruption, which grew with its growth, and at last ripened to a harvest of wretchedness and misery. Nor can better be expected till there be a transformation of man, from cunning and selfish to honest and disinterested; or, till the people, in their elective capacity become enough wise to "separate the precious from the vile."

The worm at the root of popular governments—the corroding worm against which no effecting remedy has ever yet been found—lies in the broad circle of *deceiving and being deceived*; a process that goes on as by magic, and as steady as time.

In all free countries there are those who follow patriotism as a *trade or calling*. They follow patriotism for a living, for wealth, and for honour. And laying moral principle out of the question, these men are to be commended as wise in their generation; for no commodity can be manufactured so cheap; nor is there any one thing that sells better at the market. The counterfeit of money lives in perpetual danger of detection; and no sooner is his fraud discovered, than every body's hand is against him. But the counterfeit of patriotism is sure to have the bulk of the community of his side, however plain the fraud should appear to the discerning few.

As whatever is generally considered of great excellence has its counterfeiters, so all free countries have abounded with spurious patriots, who while they pretended a passionate regard for country, were only seeking their own honour and emolument. And upon this ground the celebrated Junius, in a letter to a friend, warned him "to be on his guard with patriots." Assuredly not meaning that honest patriotism had no existence, or that it was not a thing of real existence; but broadly hinting that patriots by profession, were cheats for the most part: wherein Junius seems to have had an eye upon his correspondent, the notorious John Wilkes, whose patriotism glowed and boiled, and kept the nation in a heat, till honest John had made his fortune—instantly after which, his fire turned to frost.

In all ages, and in all free countries, a high degree of general regard and veneration has been attached to patriotism. But the people too often mistook the tinsel for the gold.

The counterfeit patriots who flattered but to betray, stole their hearts and had their applause; while their hatreds and their exonerations were bestowed upon their real friends, who had the honesty and firmness to tell them wholesome truths, and to discharge their duties faithfully without regard to popular favor or disfavor. Many a patriot of exalted worth has been detested and vilified, and in some instances, torn in pieces by their enraged countrymen, who at the same time clung with affectionate fondness to the knavish pretenders that were secretly forging their chains, under a show of unbounded devotion to their interests.

Wherefore, good people, one and all, be on your guard with patriots;—with such, particularly, as are notorious for destitution of moral principle; with such as, while pretending a passionate love of country, are known to be, in their private character, the most selfish mortals; with such as follow patriotism as an occupation, and by this craft have their wealth. Always, and every where, men of these descriptions have been the sappers of free governments.

Connecticut Courant.

THE CRITICAL OBSERVER.

"He that hath a mouth of his own should never bid others to blow," said my uncle Bartholomew to me one day, as he observed me directing another to do that which I should have done myself. Now my uncle was a pretty shrewd old chap, and possessed a good fund of such odd sayings as the above, which he never failed repeating to me when they were necessary; and, as I often had cause to regret my not following them, they made a very deep impression upon my mind, and were of immense benefit to me in the long run—affording me a fine criterion by which to mark the proceedings of my acquaintances.

There was of my acquaintances a young fellow called Jeremy Measurewell. Now, Jerry was a fine jovial young man, of whom I was extremely fond; he was, when I left my native village, a sober, industrious and upright youth, and had, by his perseverance and frugality, gathered together a considerable sum of money, which he invested in merchandise, and was doing very handsomely—he likewise married a plain, tidy young damsel by whom he had three fine children. Such was Jerry, when I went away; but, alas! on my return ten years after, the scene was changed! Jerry had fallen into the practice of "bidding others blow." As his business increased, instead of doubling his attention, he employed a clerk. In a short time he entrusted his affairs entirely to his management; and as idleness begets bad practices, he indulged himself rather often with a *friendly glass*, and gave himself up completely to frolicking! And what was the consequence? Why, his business was neglected—debts accumulated—creditors became clamorous—he became bankrupt—died a vagabond—leaving a wife and children dependant upon public charity for subsistence! And all this arose simply from his "bidding others blow, while he had a mouth of his own."

Not so was it with Timothy Turnwell. Tim was about the same age with Jerry; they were play-mates in their youth, and as they grew older they cherished the friendship of younger days. Timothy was a wheel-right—was careful and thrifty, though not niggardly; he would take an occasional glass with an acquaintance, but would not neglect his business in order to have a *frolick*! he was generous to the poor, and punctual to his engagements with the rich—but, above all, he "never bid others blow!" And what was the result of this prudent conduct? It was this: On my return I found him in easy circumstances; he was made a justice of the peace—was married, and had a family of thriving happy children—and was beloved and respected by the whole village. Such was the good effects arising from merely following the dictates of the old proverb—"never bid others blow when you have a mouth of your own."

Merchants and mechanics! remember the sayings of old Bartholomew! and never intrust the management of your affairs to an agent, when you can attend to them more carefully yourself. *Nat. Advocate.*

From "Silliman's Tour in Canada."

"A British officer in Canada, of his own accord, spoke to me in the highest terms of the American navy and its officers.—He mentioned capt. Hull, particularly, with a frankness

of commendation that was equally honorable to himself and to the subject of his praise.—He said, that an officer of the Guerriere, who was on board of that frigate when she was captured by capt. Hull, narrated the circumstance to which I am about to allude.

"It will be remembered, that when the two frigates descried each other, Captain Hull was standing before the wind, and capt. Dacres upon it, under easy sail—the tracks of the ship, were at lines converging at considerable angle, so that they could cross each other.—When they were within long cannon-shot, the Guerriere fired her broadside, but it was not returned by the Constitution. The Guerriere then wore and gave her antagonist the other broadside—still the fire was not returned; but capt. Hull, with his ship in fighting trim, continued to bear down on his adversary, who finding that he was thus pressed, continued on his part to wear and to fire, first one broadside, and then another—to all this, however, capt. Hull paid no attention, but pressed forward till he was now very near. The Guerriere then put before the wind, and the Constitution followed on directly astern; till finding the Guerriere would outsail her, she spread more canvass, and gained so fast upon the chase, that she was soon enabled to choose whether she would lie across her stern and rake her decks, or come alongside at very close quarters, and then be again exposed to her broadsides, from which as yet he had sustained but little damage. It was at this crisis of the affair that excited so much admiration among the British officers; for capt. Hull, instead of tearing his adversary to pieces with comparative impunity, which, by tacking and lying across her stern, he might (according to the opinion of the British naval officer) very easily have done, waved his advantage, and did not fire till coming upon the larboard quarter of the Guerriere, he shot alongside, and thus gave his antagonist an opportunity to defend himself." "It was the noblest thing (added the British officer with whom I was conversing) that was ever done in a naval conflict."

"From the authentic accounts of this action, it is manifest that the gallant American had it in his power to rake his adversary, and from whatever motives it might have been done, he actually waved the advantage: If we do not charge it to his magnanimity and generosity, it must at least go to the account of his bravery, and his confidence (not unwarranted by the result,) that he was able to subdue the hostile ship, without availing himself of the advantage which he enjoyed."

"A gentleman at Montreal, mentioned to us, that a public dinner was given at Terrebonne, (a small town a little below Montreal,) to commodore Barclay, after his signal defeat by commodore Perry on lake Erie. Barclay, who was sadly cut to pieces by wounds, of which he was hardly recovered, his remaining arm [for he had lost the other before.] being suspended in a sling, gave as a volunteer toast, "commodore Perry—the brave and humane enemy."—Commodore Barclay then entered into a detailed account of commodore Perry's treatment of himself, and of the other wounded and prisoners who fell into his hands: and in narrating the story he became so deeply affected, that the tears flowed copiously down his cheeks. The audience were scarcely less moved; and how could it be otherwise, when the speaker [who, a few weeks before, had without dismay faced the tremendous cannonade of his enemy.] could not without tears of admiration and gratitude, relate his deeds of kindness to himself and his companions, when suffering under wounds and defeat. O! this was a nobler triumph for Perry than the victory which God granted to his arms."

Scarce had we been gratified by the above anecdote, when the New-York newspapers, which in our parlor at Montreal, we were cheerfully perusing, informed us that the brave and magnanimous and gentle Perry had fallen, not in battle on the water, but by a fever in a foreign land.

The news would have been sufficiently painful at home; but among strangers, and those who were so recently our public enemies, it gave us a severe shock: we not only felt that it was a public loss, but we neither could realize, nor did we wish to, that it was our own public bereavement. Few men of his age have done more to serve and honour their country than Perry, although we must still regret that he gave his sanction to duelling."

THE CROSS OF THE SOUTH.

"A traveller has no need of being a botanist to recognize the torrid zone on the mere aspect of its vegetation; and without having acquired any notions of astronomy, without any acquaintance with the celestial charts of Hamstead and de la Caille, he feels he is not in Europe when he sees the immense constellation of the ship, or the phosphorescent clouds of Magellan, arise on the horizon. The heaven, and the earth, every thing in the equinoctial region assumes an exotic character. The lower regions of the air were loaded with vapours for some days. We saw distinct for the first time the Cross of the South, in the night of the 4th and 5th of July, in the sixteenth degree of latitude; it was strongly inclined, and appeared from time to time between the clouds, the surface of which, furrowed by condensed lightnings, reflected a silver light. If a traveller may be permitted to speak of his personal emotions, I shall add that in this night I saw one of the reveries of my earliest youth accomplished.

"The pleasure we felt on discovering the southern cross, was warmly shared by such of the crew as had lived in the colonies. In the solitude of the seas we hail a star as a friend from whom we have been long separated. Among the Portuguese and the Spaniards peculiar motives seem to increase this feeling; a religious sentiment attaches them to a constellation, the form of which recalls the sign of the faith planted by their ancestors in the deserts of the new world.

The two great stars which mark the summit and the foot of the cross, having nearly the same right ascension, it follows hence, that the constellation is almost perpendicular at the moment when it passes the meridian. This circumstance is known to every nation that lives beyond the tropics, or in the southern hemisphere. It has been observed what hour of the night, in different seasons, the cross of the south is erect, or inclined. It is a time-piece which advances very regularly near four minutes a day, and no other group of stars exhibits, to the naked eye, an observation of time so easily made. How often have we heard our guides exclaim in the savannahs of Venezuela, or in the desert extending from Lima to Truxillo, 'midnight is passed, the Cross begins to bend.' How often those words reminded us of the affecting scene where Paul and Virginia, (St. Pierre's,) seated near the source of the river of Lataniens, conversed together for the last time, and where the old man, at the sight of the southern cross, warns them that it is time to separate." [Thomson's personal Narrative.]

BARON SMYTH'S RIDDLE.

Some men of the greatest talents have taken delight in composing or endeavouring to unravel riddles.—Dean Swift is a case in point. Sir William Smyth, the learned Irish baron of the exchequer, at one time spent two days and nights in considering the answer to this conundrum:—Why is an egg underdone, like an egg overdone? He would not suffer any one to give him the answer, which he at last discovered. It is a tolerable pun enough—because they are both *hardly* done.

THE HANGMAN.

Executions being not altogether so frequent in Sweden as here, there are many towns in that country without an executioner. In one of these a criminal was sentenced to be hanged, which occasioned some little embarrassment, as it obliged them to bring a hangman from a distance at a considerable expense, besides the customary fee of two crowns. A young tradesman, belonging to the city council, giving his sentiments, said, "I think, gentlemen, we had best give the malefactor the two crowns, and let him go and be hanged where he pleases." *London pap.*

AVALANCHES.

Avalanches are formed on the glaciers or ice-mountains, of snow, driven by the wind against the highest and most portuberant parts of rocks; where it hardens and adheres sometimes till a prodigious mass is accumulated. But when these supporters are able to sustain the increasing weight no longer, the avalanche falls at once, hurrying large portions of the loosened rock or mountain along with it; and rolling from a vast height with a thundering noise, to the valley, involves in certain destruction all the trees, houses, cattle, and men, which lie in its way.